

As it came from the Press
very A faulty.

M I C E L L A N Y,

Consisting of the

Following PARTICULARS,

V I Z.

- I. Duke of *Buckingham's* EPITAPH translated into *English*, as it stood before it was altered by Bishop *Atterbury*.
- II. EPITAPH in *Latin*, *French*, and *English*, on the Duke of *Marlborough*, to be wrote on a Pedestal whereon stands a Figure of his Grace.
- III. Reflections historical and critical, with regard to Dr. *Atterbury*, the Duke of *Buckingham*, Duke of *Marlborough*, Earl of *Sunderland*, and Others.
- IV. The Characters of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Four Daughters, Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, Counteſs of *Sunderland*, Counteſs of *Bridgwater*, and the Dutcheſs of *Montague*.

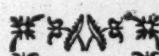
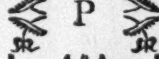
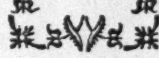


Printed in the YEAR 1753.



*The Duke of Buckingham's EPI T A P H
turned into English,*

As it stood before it was altered by Dr. Atterbury.


 RO Rege sæpe, pro Republica
 P  semper,
 Dubius, non improbus, vixi;
 Incertus, non perturbatus, morior;
 Christum adveneror, in Deo solo confido.
 Ens Entium, miserere mei!

*Often for King, ever for Country,
 Doubtful, not dissolute, I have liv'd;
 Diffident, not desponding, die;
 Christ I revere, in God alone I trust.
 Being of Beings, have Mercy on me!*

Whoever will consult the Description of
 the *Westminster* Monuments, set forth by
 will see the Change there made; (and, as
 said by Dr. ATTERBURY, or his Direction,
 of this elegant Piece, the Transformation it
 underwent has changed every Feature) its
 free and manly Vigour dwindled into a lan-
 guid, mean, and pitiful Puerility, a School-
boy

boy, ever so little advanc'd, would blush to own. 'Tis strange Dr. ATTERBURY would not suffer a Gentleman of the Duke of *Buckingham's* Parts and Learning to express his Sentiments so near his End, when his Thoughts were arrived to their full Ripeness, and when their Sincerity could leave no Room for Suspicion in the most rigid and inquisitive Part of Mankind. 'Tis probable, *adveneror* means *revere*: The Duke, being a Protestant, would distinguish from Adoration, which is paid in the Celebration of the Eucharist by the *Romans*.





*An EPITAPH on the Duke of Marlbo-
rough, in Latin, French, and English.*

PRO Rege & Republica semper,
Contra Regis & Reipublicæ inimicos,
Sint domi, vel foris proximi,
Domi, vel foris remotissimi,
Marte haud dubie bellavi.

Regem & Rempublicam,
Seu Regi vel Reipublicæ proximus,
Seu Rege vel Republica remotissimus,
A Deo divina rerum dispositione,
Coalescere persuasum habui,
Ut nihil huic boni,
Nisi aliquod alteri utilitatis, accesserit,
Nihil huic mali,
Nisi alteri sibi visum est,
Et suam deslere imbecilitatem.

Omnia a me transacta
Ita accepta esse vellem,
Non alias sortem & dignitatem meam
Coluisse,
Non alias mihi & meis
Consuluisse,
Non alias meis fortunis
Usuros esse,
Non alias mihi reverentiam
Esse conservaturos,

Quam

Quam ut dignitatem, erga Uxorem, intactam,
Fidem, erga Regem & Rempubicam,
Infractam conservant.

Pour le Roy et la Republique toujours :
Contre les ennemis du Roy, et de la Repub-
lique ;

Je lutai d'un succes a ne se laisser meprendre,
Soit qu'ils se cachoient dans le pais,
Soit qu'ils se vantoient hors du pais,
Ou de pres, ou de loin.

Le Roy et la Republique ;
Soit que j'étois des plus approchans,
Soit que j'étois des plus eloignes,
J'ai cru etre par la Providence Divine,
Si etroitement unis.

Que Rien d'heureux pourroit donner sur l'un,
Que l'autre n'en gouta son Repos ;
Rien du mal,

Que l'autre n'avoua de pleurer son Travail,
Je voudrois toutes mes Actions ainsi regardees,
Pas autrement d'avoir cherche le fort et la
Dignite,

Pas autrement d'avoir attache mes soins,
Ni pour Moi, ni pour miens ;
Pas autrement tout ce que j'ai cheri,
Honoré ma Memoire :

Pas autrement temoigner la Reconnoissance,
Pour moi qu'il faudroit,
Que comme on fera voir une Soumission,
Envers ma Femme, sans Tache,

Une

Une Fidelite envers le Roy et la Republique,
A l'epreuve des siecles.

Ever for King and Country,
The Enemies of both I have combated,
Abroad and at Home,
Near or Distant,
With superior Fortune.

King and Country, whether in Confidence or
Dislike,
I have ever thought by a superior Direction
So closely united,
That no Good or Evil could befall the One
Without the Other's being affected.

In this View, and no other, be
All the Transactions of my Life understood;
In this View, and no other, to have courted
Fortune and Honour;
In this View, and no other,
To have consulted myself and Family;
And, in this View, and no other,
Will those, that succeed to my Fortunes,
Make a proper Use,
And preserve that Reverence
They owe my Memory,
Than as they pay my Wife
A Religious Duty.





REFLECTIONS Historical and Critical,

With regard to Dr. ATTERBURY, the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, Duke of MARLBOROUGH, Earl of SUNDERLAND, and Others.

I Think Dr. ATTERBURY seems to value himself on his not deserting his Principles, which he stiles a Degeneracy, a Term that supposes a falling off, or forsaking, those Sentiments of Honour and Virtue our Ancestors were possessed of, and which animated all their Actions. To degenerate, therefore, implies a Corruption in Blood, where the Seeds of Honour and Virtue are either scattered and blown away, or very much effaced. To try this Degeneracy by the Principles of Honour and Virtue, 'tis necessary, I think, they should be founded on Religion and Law, Property and Liberty, and all other Privileges of Mind and Body growing thence; and, as the paying a Religious Duty to the First of Beings, from whence we derive our own, is of all others the most important, so 'tis of all others that which we have the most Right to, and is the most natural, praying to infinite Perfection to bless us, and praising for Blessings received, being
the

the first Ideas we can well conceive, and seem imprinted on the Mind of Man, as inherent in his Nature, and inseperable from it. Now, this Law and this Religion, built on the Law of Nature, in consequence of Birth, or on the revealed Will of God, as set forth in the *Old Testament*, and connected to and in the *New*, by Promise, we *Protestants* approach nearer to, as the Will of our Great Law-giver, than the *Romans*, the great Variety of Forms and exterior Ceremonies introduced by that Church, and many seemingly for no other End than Profit, or the Increase of Power, having obscured and almost effaced the Spiritual and Moral Part; and, as those Ceremonies (many of them) were introduced under Councils that had not all the Ingredients necessary to qualify their Decisions, so there are but Six General Councils allowed by *Protestants*, which, under the Gospel, are the Test and Bounds of our Faith. It appears from hence that Men, that adhere to their Principles, ought to be well-assured of their Truth and Soundness; and, if their Truth is dependent on our Belief as *Protestants*, and the Operation of that Belief, how far Dr. ATTERBURY's adhering to his Principles is meritorious must be left to impartial Judges, since 'tis allowed, I presume, on all hands, that, to the utmost of his Abilities, he was a never-ceasing Actor in an opposite Interest, and was carried such Lengths as to

desire the valuable Blessings, we enjoy as Members of the Church of *England*, should run the Danger of having no other Supreme than a *Roman Catholic* for its Support. Much better sure 'twere that a Clergyman, and Bishop of the Church of *Great-Britain*, should renounce such Principles than defend and die in them.

Of all the Persons that were in the Management of this Cause, and the most closely confederated with Bishop ATTERBURY, was Mr. KELLY, a Gentleman with whom I have frequently conversed. He had accustomed himself, about the Hour of Five in the Evening, to walk in St. *James's* Park, where I often saw him; and, his Dress being somewhat particular, and his Mien approaching something to an Ecclesiastic, (as I have heard some say he really was) he could not fail drawing a particular Regard. We grew at last into a Sort of a Cap-acquaintance by this frequent Meeting in the Park; and at last Fortune brought us both together most Evenings to the Pall-mall Coffee-house in Pall-mall, kept by a Widow, whose Husband was killed in *Scotland*. A pretty deal of Company using the Coffee-house, some Gentlemen, that thought to draw their Advantage thence, treated with the Widow to make it a Resort for Play, and proposed to set up a *Faro-bank*; but this Project was defeated.

Mr.

Mr. KELLY, at that Time, went by the Name of JONES. He entered into no particular Discourses; common Things were altogether the Topics; *tho' all that Time he had not the Address to appear quite disinterested in something or other of Moment that engaged his Thoughts*, and with the Weight of which his Breast seemed charged; which gave him an Air of Reserve which is usually avoided by Persons well travelled in the World, and especially when embarked in Matters that carry Danger. Mr. BEDFORD, the professed Author of *Hereditary Right*, was usually here in the Evening, but seemed not to be the Author of that extraordinary Piece. He had a Brother that came often here too; a Person that seemed not to promise a great deal, or that States need much apprehend, tho' he were never so industrious or enterprising in desperate Attempts. This Gentleman made one of the Company when there was a close Consult held above Stairs, composed mostly of Roman Catholics, the principal Person being an *Irish* Gentleman of a large Fortune, and a Relation of the Duke of ORMOND's. One Night, that a Present of Venison was sent to these Gentlemen, there was a *Bologna* Lap-dog, white, with Liver-coloured Spots, brought into Company; which, as such a Dog was mentioned after in some State Occurrences, makes it a little remarkable. 'Twas near two Years from this Time, when I forbore
going

going to this Coffee-house, that I heard of Mr. KELLY when he was taken up by a Messenger after defending himself a considerable Time, which gave him an Opportunity of burning some Letters he had concealed in the Lining of his Hat. This Gentleman may be said to owe all his Misfortunes to Bishop ATTERBURY: His embarking in treasonable Practices must have proceeded, in the general Opinion, from the Encouragement of the Bishop, under whose Wing and Protection he ventured such Lengths as brought upon him the Public Censure, which occasioned a long Confinement, and obliged him, at last, to forfeit his Parole and make his Escape.

Could Dr. ATTERBURY, a Protestant Bishop, be said to act conformably to his Principles, or a *Roman* in Disguise? in both which Cases he is inconsistent with himself. You cannot reconcile the Principles of a Protestant with a continued Endeavour to introduce Measures in their own Nature tending to an entire Subversion of a Protestant Church.

How unlike is this Character of the Bishop to that of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, whose Honour I would not wound by any ungraceful Comparison, as it certainly would be (were it not by Opposition) to mention at the same Time any Reference to both. What a Firmness in acting, what a Satisfaction in him-

himself, must Principles produce in that Great Man! 'Twas this that made him impenetrable to all Advice that did not directly tend to the Preservation of our Religion and Laws. 'Twas this that held him up against those Weaknesses many Men, even of Character, are exposed to, of preferring Private Interests and Private Obligations to Public ones. And we ought to believe that those Successes, which always attended his Endeavours to serve his Country, must proceed from his Integrity in a public Sense. 'Twas the misjudging the Duke of MARLBOROUGH in these Regards, and the confounding of Public and Private Interests, that occasioned so many to attend to and expect Changes in our Government, to be effected by his Grace, from the high Opinion conceived of his Grace's Abilities; at the same Time that their narrow Views misled them in the false Judgment they made of his Grace's Application of those Talents, and involved them in inextricable Difficulties which they had not the Penetration or Courage to surmount. And, perhaps, the wrong Judgment they made of this Great Man occasioned some extraordinary Provisions in this Country in Private Rights, which were strangely perverted, and was attended, at a great Distance of Time, with ill Consequences, and gave the first Open to Discontents in Families of great Worth and Honour.

Having mentioned the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, it may not be foreign to the present Purpose to say what put a Check to that Nobleman's farther Advancement in the State, being a Gentleman allowed of high Abilities, which, in the Opinion of good Judges, was owing to his Ambition, having had the Boldness to address her Royal Highness the Princess ANNE, as appears by a Copy of Verses, printed in the State-poems, which begin thus :

*Fair Royal Maid, permit a Youth undone
To tell you how he drew his Ruin on.*

This gave an Alarm to some Great Men that thought themselves obliged to thwart the Duke's Designs ; which turned his Grace into a Malecontent, as appears from his Grace's writing *Faction Display'd*, a Satirical Poem, wrote pretty near the Beginning of Her Majesty Queen ANNE's Reign. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH and the Earl of GODOLPHIN had engaged warmly in the Princess's Interest in King WILLIAM's Reign, in procuring her Royal Highness a separate Provision ; and, tho' their great Accomplishments were the Occasion of their future Advancement to those high Posts they enjoyed, yet the having embarked so successfully in her Royal Highness's Interest could not fail to render their Persons more agreeable to her Highness now Queen of England,
and

and make them both more capable of rendering Services to the Nation, when the Queen conferred the high Honour of Captain-General on the one, and that of Lord High Treasurer on the other.

The Earl of SUNDERLAND was now advanced to Principal Secretary of State, whose great Abilities and Honour highly qualified him for that Great Office of Trust and Importance. He was esteemed a Gentleman every Way accomplished, and conversant not only with the Languages, but accurately skilled in all Parts of Antient Learning. He left his Estate bounded as he received it from his Ancestors, notwithstanding his long Enjoyment of high Posts in the Government. His Library, which lay open as it were to all People that had any Pretensions to Improvement, was esteemed one of the best in the World next to Public Libraries and those of Sovereign Princes.

But to return to Bishop ATTERBURY, whose Character I would be very tender in displaying, especially since he is dead. I cannot think those Imputations of having falsified Part of Lord CLARENDON's History to be wholly groundless. The Character, given by his Lordship, of Mr. HAMPDEN, does not seem to correspond with that severe Censure past upon him, as being a Man who

had a Head capable of forming, a Heart of entertaining, and a Hand of perpetrating, the greatest Villainy. Indeed, the writing of Characters of Persons in History separate from Facts, though countenanced by those Great Authors, SALLUST, Lord CLARENDON, and Others, ill provides for the Frailties Authors are exposed to, who, if the Character be previously given of the Person, will be apt to shape subsequent Actions so as to fit them to the Person they have described; whereas, when they relate simple Facts, unprejudiced by Descriptions already drawn, the Character of the Person will be the Result of such Facts out of which it as naturally grows as Heat from Fire, or Cold from Snow. Truth in itself is so amiable, that the most Abandoned dare not openly profess their Dislike. It makes itself known by the Symmetry of its Parts, and Beauty of its Features, as Fallacy is ever seen with distorted Limbs, not having a due Conformation; and the Discrimination of Person, Time, and Place, naturally leads to a Discovery of all Imposture. Is it not strange that, where the purest Truth should discover itself, there Imposition, Imposture, and Corruption, should most prevail! No Wonder that, in *Monkish* Times of Ignorance, Truth should suffer; but, in an Age so refined as that of Bishop ATTERBURY's, that Persons, entrusted with the transmitting of Histories in their native Purity, should

should transform them as their evil Passions suggested is an Evidence that no Set of Men are so fond of Power as such, nor so likely to make a bad Use of it, when they have Recourse to all indirect Methods for enlarging it. To connect the Practices of the Gentlemen engaged with Dr. ATTERBURY in his last Efforts, with those of the last Four Years of her late Majesty Queen ANNE, is not difficult; and the Pretences of a certain Noble Author that there were no direct Engagements or Councils entered into explanatory for bringing about another Revolution may be true, and yet no Acquittal or Justification of the Measures taken at that Time: For 'tis reasonable to imagine the Counter-measures taken in the several Courts abroad, expressly to awe and restrain them, and necessary Correspondences there held, as well as a vigilant Eye kept on all Proceedings at home, must necessarily lay a Check upon them, and forbid any such express Explanation as would have involved the Persons so engaged in inextricable Difficulties they could not have got over without certain Danger. But the Encouragement of all Persons that looked that Way, and the Discouragement of all that stood in Defence of the Succession, raised many Men's Expectations, increased the Numbers, and determined those already engaged, and brought them to Action when openly appeared the first Rebellion, which, tho' defeated, yet,

yet, from the Hopes conceived of insuperable Difficulties attending the National Debt, and the ill Consequences apprehended thence from the ill Judgment made thereof, joined with the Assistance of a Foreign Power, on the Prospect of a War, springs up the Second Rebellion, which was likewise happily defeated by his Royal Highness the DUKE, which has given, in all Probability, such a Blow to Treason as must end apparently in a lasting Peace, from the vigorous Endeavours of the Government under the Favour of Heaven, which the Wise and Good do trust will be the Result.





CHARACTERS *of the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH'S *Four* DAUGHTERS.

LADY HARRIOT CHURCHILL, the Duke's Eldest Daughter, afterwards Lady GODOLPHIN, and since Dutches of MARLBOROUGH, was somewhat under the Middle-size, of a fair Complexion, and finely shaped, and had a noble Air, the Token of a Mind equally generous: An Instance of which I presume to give in an Affair of Private Life, in which, perhaps, there is no Example to be found equal among Persons of Distinction of any Rank under Sovereign Princes or those of the Royal Blood, while she was Lady GODOLPHIN. Her Ladyship had contracted an Intimacy with a Lady of great Honour, who falling into some Misfortunes, brought upon the Family by the Indiscretion of a Husband, Lady GODOLPHIN happened to pay her a Morning Visit; when, occasioned by the Troubles she lay under, the Lady could not give herself Leave to see her Ladyship, and begged her Excuse. But her Ladyship, apprehending some Disorder in the Family, insisted on seeing her. When she saw her, she told her she took it
ex_

extreamly ill that, considering their Friendship, she would disguise any Accident that might attend her, and obliged her to let her know the Truth ; which was, that a Debt of 1500*l.* had been sued to Execution, and that all her Furniture was in the Hands of the Law. The Dutcheſs pulled out of her Pocket a Bill for 300*l.* and ſent to her Steward for the Remainder of the Money. I have often wondered how it ſhould come to paſs that Perſons, wholly unknown to her Grace, ſhould ſo far forget themſelves as to ſpeak diſreſpectfully of a Perſon of that Rank with ſo much Affurance ; nay, go ſo far as to report this Lady to be an *Atheiſt*. I am ſure, I never ſaw any Perſon behave with more Decency in Public, and with more Devotion at the Royal Chapel, whence ſhe was rarely abſent. Her Grace took a particular Delight in Mr. CONGREGVE's Converſation, in which her Grace was not ſingular, and to whoſe Memory ſhe has erected a Monument in *Weſtminſter-abbey*, as well as a Buſt of the Earl of GODOLPHIN, Lord High Treafurer during the Nine Firſt Glorious Years of Queen ANNE, as 'tis expreſſed on the Monument. Her Grace died at *Bath*, much lamented by all that had the Honour to be known to her.

Lady ANNE CHURCHILL, afterwards Counteſs of SUNDERLAND, and Second Daughter of JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH, was a
Lady

Lady of excessive Beauty and consummate Prudence. She was rather of lower Stature than her Sister the Dutches of MARLBOROUGH, but so finely proportioned, that she did not seem to want Height. Her Hair was dark-brown, and her Complexion so very fine, as distinguished her from all the Court-Beauties but her own Sisters. Her Ladyship was the likest the Duke of MARLBOROUGH of any of his Grace's fair Offspring. She was very considerative in regard to Domestics; and, when the Earl of SUNDERLAND was preparing for his Voyage as Lord-lieutenant of *Ireland*, and afterwards that his Lordship's intended Voyage was countermanded, from an Apprehension that the Servants had undergone some Expence, she gave *Twenty Guineas* to each out of her Yearly Stipend. This Lady was influenced by like Motives in all Actions of Life. She died of a Bleeding. Her Arm festering, a Mortification ensued past all Remedy.

Lady ELIZABETH CHURCHILL, afterwards Countess of BRIDGWATER, approached nearest in Height to her Sister the Dutches of MONTAGUE, and was so like her, that One was often taken for the Other by Persons that had not the Honour of being frequently near both. She died of the Small pox. When the News of her Death reached the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, who was then at *Antwerp*,

D 'tis

'tis reported, from very good Hands, that his Grace ran his Head with that Violence against a Marble Chimney-piece as struck him flat on the Ground.

Lady MARY CHURCHILL, afterwards Lady MONTHERMER, and since Dutcheſs of MONTAGUE, was very tall, but ſo beautiful both in Feature, Shape, and Complexion, as to paſs deſervedly for the fineſt Woman in the World. There are two or three Copies of Verſes wrote on her Grace, which, tho' printed in a Miſcellany, I beg Leave to tranſcribe here.

On ſeeing the Dutcheſs of MONTAGUE in St. James's Park, A. D. 1710.

I.

WERE *Ida's* Combat now renew'd,
Each Goddeſs to diſplay,
Their vanquiſh'd Charms the Prize muſt yield,
That Shape would win the Day.

II.

JUNO with Rage had torn her Hair,
PALLAS had known the Spleen,
VENUS with Grief diſſolv'd in Tears,
Had ſhe e'er STELLA ſeen.

III. Con-

III.

Confusion would have seiz'd all Three,
 To see themselves out-done ;
 To see their once unequall'd Charms
 United thus in One.

IV.

Hence 'tis our *British* Hero may
 Jove's Rival well be said ;
 A brighter Goddess sprung from him
 Than from the Thund'rer's Head.

On the SAME, wrote in the Year 1716.

WITH Looks as slaying as her Father's
 Sword,
 Like him victorious, and like him ador'd.
 Where MONTAGUE appear'd, what Heart so
 steel'd,
 But, summon'd thus by Love, must tamely
 yield ?
 Such Charms would win the Zealot from his
 Cell,
 And teach his passive Senses to rebel ;
 The Young with Transports unconceiv'd in-
 spire,
 And e'en in Age restore exhausted Fire.
 Her Size, her Shape, how just ! how sweet
 her Mien !
 Peculiar Grace in ev'ry Feature seen.

Each

Each Sex by her with differing Passions fir'd,
 She's envy'd by her own, by our's admir'd.
 Alas! your fruitless Strife forbear, ye Fair;
Gaul's Leaders may as well for Arms compare
 With her Great Sire; and, when He takes the
 Field,

E'en o'ergrown Monarchs then are taught to
 yield.

Had *Ægypt's* Queen with half the Lustre
 shone,

Proud CÆSAR's self a Conqueror had known;
 His rising Hopes of Empire had been crost,
 Proud CÆSAR had the World with Trans-
 port lost.

See here a Wonder yet superior wrought,
 The End defeated for which MARLBOROUGH
 fought!

This potent Dame eludes her Father's Toils,
 Baffles his Conquests, and his Triumphs foils,
 Destroys that Liberty the Hero gave,
 While she, his Offspring, doth the World
 enslave!

On the SAME, wrote in the Year 1730.

UNTHINKING, cruel; and, unmeaning,
 kind;

Lightsome as Air is, and as Air refin'd;
 Soft as the Down so smiling on her Face,
 Sprightly as Hunters in their Morning-chace,
 Pleasingly majestic beyond Compare,
 Of Form unfancy'd, and unrivall'd Air;
 Fear-

Fearless of Danger, of herself afraid,
 A musing Matron, and a blushing Maid,
 Assuming Blame, to punish not a Trust,
 Scorning Reproof, by Inclination just ;
 So nice in Honour wou'd but veil the Name,
 Where seeming Innocence might seem her
 Blame ;

In ev'ry Female Attribute correct,
 Esteem her Passion, censure her Neglect ;
 Silent to give, but watchful to relieve,
 Tim'rous and loth, obliging to deceive ;
 To paint her Freshness but upbraids the
 Flower,
 To say her Sweetness, and how sighs the
 Bower ;

Gaiety and Mirth sit smiling in her Eye,
 Approach her Step, and gently yield to die.
 Fair Frame of Bliss ! whose Charms ne'er
 Wit cou'd trace,
 No Pencil faithfully describe a Grace.

The World gave this Lady, as they call it,
 in the last Four Years of Queen ANNE, to
 Mr. CRAGGS as a Gallant ; and the Occasion
 grew hence. The Dutchess of MONTAGUE
 being at the Play, and sitting in the Front
 Box, as Mrs. OLDFIELD entered on the Stage,
 a Rudeness was offered by throwing some-
 thing too obscene to name upon the Stage.
 Mr. CRAGGS, being there, said the Person
 that did it was a Rascal, and ordered Enquiry
 to be made who the Person was ; which pro-

ved to ~~be~~ Capt. MONTAGUE, whom Mr. CRAGGS challenged as offering an Affront to the Audience; and, the Dutcheſs of MONTAGUE being of the Firſt Quality, the Reſentment was carried on as an Affront to her Grace. The Gentlemen met as they had agreed; and Mr. CRAGGS gave Capt. MONTAGUE a Wound, and diſarmed him. The Succeſs was not diſagreeable to the Ladies and moſt of the Gentlemen. Mr. CRAGGS was admired for his Addreſs in this Affair; and from that Time he uſually followed the Dutcheſs's Chair, and attended her to moſt Balls and Entertainments where ſhe went, and particularly to my Lord HALLIFAX's. The *Hanover* Club was, at this Time, in high Credit. Mr. CRAGGS was one of the Society; and, as the Cuſtom was, moſt of the Ladies of the *Beau-monde* had their Names printed in a Liſt, and their Healths were toaſted according as Gentlemen fancied. The Dutcheſs of MONTAGUE being uſually Mr. CRAGGS's Toaſt, the publiſhing this Liſt was referred to Mr. AMBROSE PHILLIPS, their Secretary, who uſually complimented the Club with a Couplet or two. Here the Matter ended. And I dare ſay the moſt diſcerning Part of the World never dreamt of any Thing further. Certain 'tis, that the Dutcheſs in the former Part of her Life loved going to fine Shows as well as more private Entertainments, and many chearful Things I have heard

heard of her, tho' attended with all the Innocence in the World. Sometimes she loved some Particularities; as, upon hearing that a Pastry-cook in the City and his Wife were very industrious, but not favoured by Fortune, she mustered together a good Heap of *Half-pence*, with which she broke the Shop-windows, and sent the Pastry-cook next Morning *Twenty Guineas*. Her Grace seldom asked Favours. But, in the Time of the *South-Seas* running pretty high, she asked Mr. CRAGGS for a Subscription of 500*l.* in behalf of a Lady she much valued, and who stood in need of it; but, the Subscription not answering the Purpose intended, she replaced the Disappointment to the Lady by a considerable *Largess* of her own. This was the very Lady that attended the Dutches to *Bristol* on Mr. CRAGGS's Death by the Duke's own Desire; during which Time, Reports were very free with her Grace, making her say Things at *Montague-house* very much out of the Way, when her Grace was, at the same Time, at Lord CARDIGAN's in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, the very Morning Mr. CRAGGS died. The Places her Grace most loved and frequented when from *Montague-house* were *Black-beath*, or *Ditten-park*, near *Windsor*; when his Grace went into *Northamptonshire*, to visit his Tenants, she usually went to the Lodgings in the *Cock-pit* which his Grace held as Master of the Wardrobe;
some-

times they went to *Buley*, near *Southampton*, and but rarely into *Northampton* or *Warwic-shire*, of both which Counties his Grace was Lord-lieutenant. A Gentleman, on reading her Grace's Death in the News, which happened on a *Tuesday*, the 16th of *May*, made this extempore Pair of Verses :

*The fairest Fair of Womankind
Last Tuesday Night her Breath resign'd.*

Finis

The E N D.

The End

